

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2307.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL\$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND4,300,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF
PROPRIETORS7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—
CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq.
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK.
Hon. B. LAYTON.

CHIEF MANAGER—
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
MANAGER.
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND
COUNTRY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at
the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities,
and every description of BANKING and
EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1889.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL£1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL£58,000.

LONDON:
Head Office, 10, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office, 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES: IN INDIA, PERSIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
buys and sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

AGENCY DEPARTMENT:
For the convenience of those returning to
Europe an Agency Department has been added to
the ordinary business of the Bank for the transac-
tion of Personal Agency of every description.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Baggage cleared, warehoused or forwarded.
Insurances effected.
Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.
H. A. HERBERT,
Manager,
HONGKONG BRANCH.

THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK
will be conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, on their premises in
Hongkong, Business Hours on WEEK-
DAYS, 10 to 4, SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.
2.—Savings LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN
\$250 at one time will not be received. No
Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500
in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS-BANK,
having \$100, or more, at their credit may at
their option transfer the same to the HONG-
KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12
months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 per
cent. annum will be allowed to depositors
on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis
with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented
with each payment or withdrawal.
Depositors must not make any entries them-
selves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send
them to be written up at least twice a year,
about the beginning of January, and
beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business
of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG
SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be
forwarded free by the various British Post
Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand,
but the personal attendance of the
Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and
the production of his PASS-BOOK, are
necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN accordance with the Provisions, of No. 121
of the Articles of Association the General
Agents have this day declared an INTERIM
DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the Half Year
ended 30th June, 1889, on the paid up Capital
of the Company.

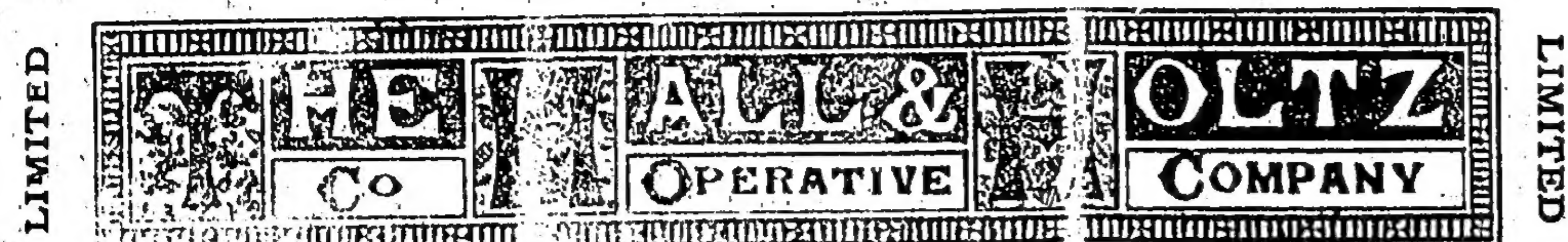
Dividend Warrants payable at the HONGKONG
& SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on the
26th instant, will be issued to Shareholders on
the Register on the 24th August.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 24th
instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1889.

Intimations.



WINES! SPIRITS!! LIQUEURS!!!

TO HAND.

SHERRIES, SHERRIES, SHERRIES.

"St. Julien," "Chateau Palmer," "Chateau Leoville,"
&c. &c. &c.
THE "JAUNAY" CHAMPAGNE,
Aglicosec Sec. Medium Dry. Pints and Quarts.

LIQUEURS,
BENEDICTINE, (D. O. M.)
CHARTREUSE, CURACAO.

GILKA KUMMEL, PEPPERMINT, (GET FRERES).

MORELL'S CHERRY BRANDY.
GINGER WINE, ORANGE WINE.

JAMIESONS (FINEST, VERY OLD) IRISH WHISKEY.
DUNVILLE'S OLD IRISH WHISKEY.
SPECIALLY SELECTED SCOTCH WHISKEY, "ROYAL BLEND" WHISKEY.

SAZERAC DE FORGE ET FILS *** BRANDY.
To which was awarded THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1878.

The H. & H. C. Co., Ltd. has the Sole Agency for China.

"EMPIRE" ALES & STOUT,
In Casks and Bottles.
Brewed from the CHOICEST ENGLISH MALT and HOPS only, acknowledged to be SUPERIOR to Home Brews.

The HALL & BOLTZ CO. OPERATIVE LTD.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1889.

Insurances.

£1,000 STG. Payable at Age 55, or
at death if previous (even if that event
occurs during the first twelve months)—may
be secured by a payment at the rate of—

£	s	d	per quarter if commenced at age
7	7	6	(n. b.)
8	14	2	20
10	11	2	25
13	4	10	30
17	15	8	35
27	12	6	40
			45

ATFR the Policy has been three years in
force—should the Policy-holder wish to
discontinue future payments—he will be entitled
to receive on application a Free Paid-up Policy
for proportionate amount of the Sum Assured.
For instance a man who had assured at 45, after
five years' payments would be entitled to a Paid-
up Policy for £500 free of future payments, as
explained in Prospectus.

NOTE—It is an advantage to affect Provisions
of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of
subscription increases; Death may occur before
the Provision is effected; or Health may fail and
render the life ineligible for Assurance.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
Agents.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
CURRENT RATES.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1889.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED\$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1889.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000. } \$833,333-33
EQUAL TO }
RESERVE FUND } \$318,000-00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LAF SING, Esq. LO YUEN MOON, Esq.
LOU TAO SHUM, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1888.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877
IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and
LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE
ASSURANCE COMPANY IN
LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and
LIFE at Current Rates.

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£1,000 STG. Payable at Age 55, or
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Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE
ASSURANCE COMPANY IN
LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and
LIFE at Current Rates.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.
THE Company's Steamship

"HAILONG."
Captain Roach, will be despatched for the
above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 11th instant,
at DAYLIGHT

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1889.

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship

"YANGTSE."
Captain Tonningsen, will be despatched for the
above Port, on MONDAY, the 12th inst., at
4 P.M., instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1889.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI
AND KOBE.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"VERONA"
will leave for the above places, on WEDNES-
DAY, the 14th August, at DAYLIGHT, instead
of as previously advertised.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1889.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN."
Captain T. S. Gardner, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th
instant, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON SONS, & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1889.

THE "GIBB" LINE.

THE Departure of the Steamship

"GHAEZE."
Captain Scotland, for AUSTRALIAN PORTS
(via FOCHOW) is postponed until further
notice.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Managers.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1889.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Barque

"HAYDN BROWN."
Havener, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Managers.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1889.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Barque

"RICHARD PARSONS."
Thornhill, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Managers.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1889.

MAILS.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO,"
will be despatched for San Francisco, via
Amoy and Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 13th
August, at NOON, taking Passengers and Freight
for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,
San Francisco, and other Atlantic and Inland
Cities of the United States, via Overland Rail-
ways to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and
to ports in Mexico, Central and South America,
by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco\$225.00
To San Francisco and return 393.75
available for 6 months.

To Liverpool 325.00
To London 325.00
To other European Ports at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the
Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on
application.

Passengers by this line have the option of
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embar-
king at San Francisco for China or Japan (or
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a
discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does
not apply to through fares from China and
Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.
the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will
be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day;
all Parcel Packages should be marked to ad-
dress in full value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1889.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"PORT FAIRY."
2,530 Tons Register, Clark, Commander,
will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C.,
via NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA)
KOBE & YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the
15th August, at NOON.

To be followed by the S.S. "ABYSSINIA,"
on the 29th August and S.S. "BATAVIA" on
the 12th Sept.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and
at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the
regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship
Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To Vancouver and Victoria (Mex.) \$210.00
To all Common Ports in Canada 275.00
To the United States 325.00

To Liverpool 325.00
To London 325.00
To other European Ports at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the
Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on
application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Points in the United States, should be
sent to the Company's Office, addressed to
Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent,
Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.
on the 14th August.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and
should be marked to address in full; and the
same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the
day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight,
apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1889.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM- SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"GAELIC"
will be despatched for San Francisco, via
Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 26th August,
at 4 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.
All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to
address in full; and the same will be received at
the Company's Office until Five P.M. the day
previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco\$225.00
To San Francisco and return 393.75
available for 6 months.

To Liverpool 325.00
To London 325.00
To other European Ports at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the
Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on
application.

Passengers by this line have the option of
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embar-
king at San Francisco for China or Japan (or
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a
discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does
not apply to through fares from China and
Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 50

Intimations.

DAKIN'S
UNRIVALLED OLD
SCOTCH WHISKY.A BLEND OF THE FINEST WHISKIES
that Scotland can produce.

Thoroughly Matured.

Per Bottle \$1. Per Dozen \$10.

SOLD ONLY BY

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS,AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS,
HONGKONG.(Telephone No. 60.)
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

IN drawing attention to our special preparations, we beg to state that we continue to import Drugs, Chemicals, and Goods of every kind of the best description only. No other quality is kept in stock. Our long experience and intimate acquaintance with the Trade and the best sources of supply enable us to purchase direct from the Producers on the very best terms, and thus give us an advantage which enables us to offer our Constituents the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of all Specialities of our own Manufacture or putting up, as compared with similar articles sold elsewhere.

**WATSON'S IODISED
SARSAPARILLA**
PREPARED FROM THE FINEST
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.
(Evaporated in *Vinacea*.)
and containing in each drachm one grain of
Iodide of Potassium.

These medicines combined have long ranked as the most certain alteratives known, being indicated in all diseases of the skin, and in affections arising from poverty or impurity of the Blood.
Price—8-oz. Bottles 1.50 each, 15.00 per dozen
16-oz. 2.50 24.00

**WATSON'S
FLUID EXTRACT
OF
TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLUM.**
This preparation will be found a satisfactory
and reliable remedy in all cases of sick-headache
and biliousness where the bowels and liver are
sluggish from chronic or other causes.
In Bottles \$1 and \$1.50 each.

**WATSON'S
TASTEFUL ELIXIR
OF
CASCARA SAGRADA.**
acts as a "Tonic Laxative," and establishes
regularity in chronic Constipation.
In Bottles \$1 and \$1.50 each.

**WATSON'S
VIN DE QUINQUINA.**
This Wine possesses the tonic and anti-febrile
properties of the well-known Cinchona
Quinquina or Jesuit's Bark, combined with the
strengthening qualities of the finest Port Wine.
Prepared from the finest selected Port and a
blend of our well-known "Invalid Port," it is an
invaluable summer tonic and appetizer, especially
adapted for use of Convalescents from Malarial
Fever, and other climatic diseases.
In Bottles \$1.50 each.

**WATSON'S
QUININE AND IRON
Tonic.**
This Tonic is strongly recommended in all
diseases characterized by Anemia, Weakness,
and for promoting and restoring a healthy
appetite and imparting strength and vigour to
the system.
In Bottles \$1 and \$1.50 each.

**WATSON'S
AROMATIC QUININE WINE.**
An agreeable preparation of the Sulphate of
Quinine in combination with Aromatics.
Especially useful as a Tonic in cases of Debility,
resulting from Fever, enervating effects of
climate, &c.
Price \$1 per Bottle.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, China and Manila.

The Hongkong Telegraph
HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

THE SENSATIONAL POISONING CASE.
LONDON, August 8th.
Mrs. Elizabeth Maybrick, charged with the
murder of her husband, has been convicted and
sentenced to death.

POLITICAL.
The situation in Crete has become serious.
Greece is making naval preparations.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SHARE business, for the time being, practically
defunct.

THE City of Rio de Janeiro is understood to
call at Amoy. She will leave here on the 13th,
at noon.

JAPAN has now 1,000 miles of railway complete
and at work, and nearly the same length under
construction. So far, every mile has proved
profitable.

THE King of Macao's special levee to-morrow
will be numerously attended. Quite a crowd of
"the boys" went over this afternoon to have an
early interview with His Majesty.

We read that Prince Albert Victor, vulgarly
known as "Collars and Cuffs," attired as an
officer of the 10th Hussars, recently presented
new colours to the Black Watch at Belfast. The
universal feminine verdict was "He has stayed on."

A GOOD-NATURED Chinaman who passed a chew
of opium to a pal in the dock at the Police Court
this morning found himself inside the sacred
enclosure about a brace of shakes later, and in
the end was fined \$2. "He who giveth to the
poor," &c.

TO-MORROW morning between 9 and 10.30
o'clock the steam-launch carrying the Bethel
flag will call alongside any vessel holding com-
mission pennant C, to convey men ashore to 11 a.m.
service at St. Peter's Seamen's Church, returning
about 12.30.

A REGULAR meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No.
1165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zeland
Street, on Friday, the 16th instant, at 8.30 for
9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially
invited.

We learn that the applications for shares in the
proposed Peak Residences, Limited, have fallen
far short of what was anticipated, and that,
in consequence, the Directors have decided to
abandon the project. Money is a very scarce
commodity in the colony just at present.

No foreigners seem to have suffered by the
earthquake in Japan. According to investigations
so far made, the damage caused by the earth-
quake in Kanton town was 22 houses totally
destroyed, 16 partly destroyed, bridges
destroyed, a person crushed to death, 6 wounded.
In Akita Gun: 32 houses totally destroyed, 15
persons killed and 13 injured.

THERE was one incident in connection with the
masterful inquiry at Liverpool into Mr.
Mavrick's death, which, in spite of the gravity
of the case, caused some little amusement.
On the examination of a witness, the clerk of the
court, repeating her former deposition before the
coroner said, "You are a domestic servant?"
"No, sir," the indignantly replied. "Then
what are you?" "I am a housemaid."

AN English jury has just awarded a tenant £70
damages against the landlord of a house in which
he resided, the insanitary condition of which
caused several members of the plaintiff's family
to contract typhoid fever. This verdict is likely
to do more good than the services of whole
armies of sanitary inspectors, and the experience
might be tried in this colony on some of the
grasping landlords of evil-smelling slums which
are unfit for human habitation.

THE Chilians have evidently discovered the
secret of longevity. From a recent return it
appears that nearly 500 persons out of a total of
2,500,000 are upwards of a hundred years old.
One man puts his age down at 150, making
himself the oldest man in the world. After him
comes a woman aged 138; two women and one
man put themselves at 135, 134, 130, and
127 each have a representative, while there are
seven 125 year old, eight 120, twenty seven 115,
and no less than ninety-one aged 110. But the
most curious thing about the Chilians is that
they are mostly coloured persons. The whites in
Chili are cut down like flowers at the early age
of 90 or so.

A PARISIAN dress-maker has hit upon a new
way of being revenged for old debts. Meeting
one of her customers (of course in the most
notorious Rue du Caire at the Exhibition) she
accused her of having robbed her, and the lady
was given into custody. At the station the
dress-maker complacently explained that she
had not been robbed at all, and that this was
only her pleasant little way of getting even with
her customer, who owed along bill, upon account
of which nothing had been paid for a considerable
time. But French law does not look benevolently
upon practical jokes, and the dress-maker is to
be prosecuted.

THAT highly-interesting old woman's friend the
Messenger, in its number for August, gives some
interesting details. Three lady missionaries
have added to their families, and therefore to the
family income; two or three more have found
affinity, and are now carrying on "the good
work" in couples, and the worthy old party who
tried to convert Li Hung-chang has gone all the
way to Peking to tell the other missionaries all
about the Franco-German war, with little
anecdotes about Waterloo. It must have been
a "refreshing" time. Several of the doctrine
disseminators are in Shan-ai, destroying idols
and distributing Prayer-books to a hungry race
that can't read.

ANOTHER instance of the boundless liberality of
Queen Victoria is heralded abroad for the benefit
of the admirers of our venerable but somewhat
close-fisted potentate. The royal lady was so
pleased with her recent visit to San Sebastian
that she decided to bestow upon the city some
adequate mark of the great pleasure she had
derived from her sojourn. After due deliberation
a blue vase decorated with brilliant-hued flowers
was selected and sent to the authorities of San
Sebastian, with much pomp and ceremony, and
by them accepted, with all due gratitude, to the
wealthy donor. Whether the gift cost the
Queen as much as the India shawls which she
is so lavish with is not stated.

MORE "opinions of the Press" re the Ropes
"Corner" case. The *Chinese Times* put it this
way:—"The share gambling seems to be largely
carried on by clerks in mercantile houses, who
affinity, and carry on an immense specula-
tive business, sufficient one would think, to occupy
their whole time and engross their thoughts.
The salaries they receive must appear the merest
pittance in comparison with the vast amounts
for which they are constantly signing cheques,
but small as the pay may be it is difficult to see
how they find time to earn it. Transactions at
whose magnitude the uninitiated would stand
aghast seem to be every-day affairs in Hong-
kong."

UNLESS rumour lies, a certain local solicitor
intends to favor us with a writ, in which we are
alleged to have been guilty of libel in our
editorial of the 7th inst., referring to the meet-
ing of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao
Steamboat Company. The gentleman takes to
himself our remark that the speech of one of the
shareholders was evidently concocted by some
ad hoc solicitor who is not a lawyer. "We
don't object if the copy fits this legal limbo,"
he can wear it without any objection on our
part. But he would not be the only ad hoc-ed
solicitor in the colony by a very long way.
And it may interest injured innocents to know
that we wouldn't mind one or two extra libel
actions just now; it is very rarely we have time
nowadays to train for this business, but with one
case on hand we might just as well have half a
dozen. Now, who's next?

THE recent discussion on the so-called "Royal
Grants" reminds us that the Duke of St. Albans
draws £1000 a year from the British Treasury
as Hereditary Grand Falconer. "One day
Charles II. went to visit his charming Nell
Gwynne and found her in a sour mood. 'Come
bither, you little bastard!' she said to her son,
upon which the King remonstrated with her on
her plainness of speech. But Nell knew what
she was about. 'I have no other name to call
him by,' said she, sorrowfully. The Merry
Monarch took the hint, and created the boy Earl
of Burford, and afterwards Duke of St. Albans.
He also made him Master of the Hawks, with
allowances for falcons, pigeons, and other
meats to feed the fowls with.' Falconers,
hawks, and pigeons have long since gone, but
the Dukes of St. Albans continue to receive their
£1000 a year for looking after birds which they
haven't got and which for all practical purposes
are as extinct as the moa.

A GHOSTLY FESTIVAL.

It may perhaps interest some of our readers
to know that to-day, being the 14th day of the
7th moon, is the anniversary in which Yen-Lo-
wang, the Chinese Pluto, orders the gates of
Hades to open, whereby the denizens of the
infernal shades may have an opportunity to
visit the scenes of their former exploits, when

clothed in the "garb of the flesh." Sunset is
the time when the ponderous gates of the City of
Hades shall be opened, clashing with the noisy
clang of brazen bolts and iron bars whose echoes
are said to reach down to the eighteenth storey
of Infernus, giving notice to those unfortunates in
the lowest depths that now is the time for them
to stretch their limbs and brea once more
the flesh air of the upper regions. The tradition
will not be complete if "an entertainment be
not forthcoming at the expense of the gods" for
to find a way into an Oriental's heart obtains
the same as that into an Occidental's, namely,
a good feed. So Kwan Yin, the Healer of
Prayers, is credited with laying out at each anni-
versary "refreshments regardless of expense"
for the benefit of the famishing inhabitants of
the lower regions. But the Healer of Prayers,
being a woman, is liable, when acting as
hostess, to insult, for the rowdy element is
always strongest in a mob, be it a terrestrial or
a spectral one, and so Jupiter allows the Healer
of Prayers to cast forth her maiden form and in
lieu thereof to assume the terrific aspect of a
bushy-whiskered god with manifold colors on his
broad countenance. To obtain a picture of this
god, one can easily do so by calling any fine
day at the theatres where the acting is of an
acrobatic nature. Having assumed the form
and lineaments of a ferocious looking god, and
armed with an octagonal shaped club, the bene-
volent hostess, the Healer of Prayers, dispense
hospitality to millions, yea, and a hundred
billions of *Kwai*. These being awed into good
behaviour by such a "heart-terrifier" finish
their "chow" quietly, and then go about roaming
over the vast regions of the empire of China,
until the dawn of the succeeding day, when
Aurora in her fiery chariot will drive them back
to the late quarters to wait patiently for the
coming of another anniversary. To assist the
gracious Healer of Prayers in her dispensation
of charity, all Chinese believe in Buddhism
therefore enter into the spirit of the thing, and in
addition to food, make paper syces, clothes, and
every necessary that a Celestial may require to
take back with him into his infernal abode.
These are then burnt, and the smoke arising
therefrom is immediately seized by the awaiting
ghosts, which in their hands is said to turn
into the original form before fire has con-
sumed them. Ghosts are not exempt in Chinese
folk-lore from the passions which were
theirs when living, and so such indiscriminate
giving away of the "good things of this world"
naturally leads to fights and battles, in which, as
usual, the weak have to succumb to the strong.
So although the Healer of Prayers, in her
assumed form of a "heart-terrifier" presides
over the picnic, like a veritable "schoolmarm,"
she cannot be everywhere at the same time.
For instance, while looking benignly over a
Dorcas society's distribution in Canton, she
could hardly be at the same time knocking away
right and left with her baton in the midst of a
mob-fight in Peking, arising from a gambling
dispute amongst degenerate ghosts who had got
a lot of money collected at the sacrificial
ceremonies, and as these money, and so police
constables are organized to deal with it, and,
if one is curious enough, by applying his ear to
any fissure in the earth, he can easily hear the
wailing and cries of ghostly delinquents suffering
from a wholesale application of iron whips
administered by the servants of Pluto.

To our questions as to the reason why
people here burn their offerings so many
days before the actual time of the anni-
versary, we received the answer that this
was done for convenience sake. A propitious
day being picked out of the almanac, families
burn their offerings first for the benefit of the
ghosts who are not related to them by ties of
kindred, and then for those who are. "Enter-
tainment" their "blood relatives" was
before, on the night of the anniversary. By
burning beforehand, however, the offerings are
not lost, but remain in mid-air until some ghost
falls across them and by contact turns them
into clothes or money, or whatever they might
have been originally.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

Another of the great straps of China has been
submitted to the Emperor's view on railways.
This is Huang Peng-nien, Acting Governor of
Kiangsu. He says:

(1) China now finds herself in a different position
vis-à-vis the world from any which she has
occupied during the last 4,000 years. Europe
and Asia are now united in a way that they have
never before, and this union has been
effected by no sudden exertion of force, but by a
natural and gradual development of events. To
return to her old isolation would be no hope-
less task for China, and while preserving those
great principles which have given her pre-
eminence in the past, she must now assimilate
to herself, circumspcctly and discriminately,
so much of the spirit of the age as will prevent
her from being outwitted and exploited by her
astute Western competitors.

(2) Of material results of this working of the
spirit of the age, she has already equipped her-
self with four—steamers, telegraphs, machinery,
and schools of technical education. According
to Western views, steamers, railways, and tele-
graphs form a triad, the omission of one member
of which goes far to nullify the advantages con-
ferred by the other two. The three are inseparably
connected in the Western mind as the con-
querors of time and space, the benefactors of
peoples, and enrichers of States. To say that
China should go without railways while England,
France, and Russia have them, simply shows
ignorance of what is going on in the world
around one. England holds Burma in
her grasp; France clutches Annam; our outer
hedges are broken down, and suspicious
characters are in our compound looking at
our doors and windows with measuring eye.
But the most immediate danger lies not south,
but north and east. Although we are raising
the North China Railway, while in the New
Dominion we have not even that. Russia over-
laps us to the north round the New Dominion,
Mongolia, and Hel Lung Kiang, to the east
round Kirin, for 10,000 li. Her left eye looks
covetously at Corea, her right at Mongolia.
She crouches ready to spring on our Central
Land, and the three Eastern Provinces (Péng-
lin, Kirin, Hel Lung Kiang), lie nearest to her
extended claws. Her Siberian railways reaches
to the Pacific, and the Pacific is the key to
move troops eastward in case of war, with a
rapidity which is a striking contrast to our own
slowness.

(3) The first railway that China should build,
therefore, should be one from Tientsin to Shih-
hai Kuan, thence on to Hel Lung Kiang, another
to Ninguta in Kirin, [Lat. 44° 35', Long. 129°
30'], a third north west from Shensi and Kansu
to Ill in the north part of the New Dominion
[Lat. 43° 40', Long. 82° 30'], and a fourth to
Kashgar in the Nan-lu. We shall then be able
to send troops, money, etc., anywhere in our
Empire within ten days, and besides that, we
shall be able to found prosperous colonies in
these outlying regions, of people who in China
proper are only a starving proletariat, and a
source of trouble to the Government, but who,
once transplanted thither, will be able to find
a fruitful field for their own unemployed labour,
and will turn the desert into a garden.

(4) At present it is indeed a deplorable
condition of affairs that a railway will find none of the oppo-
sition which they meet from owners of houses,
fields, and graves in the Riverine or Maritime
Provinces. Let us, for this last reason as well
as for the other more important one which I have
mentioned, begin with our great work North and
West, and then cautiously extend our railway
system southwards to Yunnan, Kiangsi, and
other provinces where we have mines.

(5) Attention has lately, in consequence
of the experience gained during the hostilities
with France the last year when rice was
treated as contraband of war, been directed
anew to the Grand Canal, as a channel of
rice transport more secure at all times
than the comparatively insecure sea-route.
The difficulty, however, of staying the ever-
increasing sailing which has been going on in the
Grand Canal, and the constant danger from the
unmanageable Yellow River which the Canal cuts
across, may well make us look around for an
alternative for the sea route, and for this
alternative we find in the railway. From Ching-
kiang to T'ung-chow the distance is 2,000 li; and
if the funds cannot be raised all at once for a
railway this whole distance, a short line might
be built as a commencement between T'ung-chow
and Tai-ning Fu, to connect the South with the
North of the Grand Canal [to cross the Yellow
River]. The distance is only about four stations
[i.e., about 400 li].

(6) I reiterate that there is a determined oppo-
sition to a railway being built in the densely
populated Riverine and Maritime Districts; and
made bold to aver that it will take a long time
to overcome this opposition, and that only
trouble will be the result of a sudden attempt
to force the people to see those prospective
advantages which they cannot see now. It
knocks down our houses, "it desecrates our
graves." "It will give foreigners all the up-
country profits as well as what they have got
out of our hands already." Such are their cries,
and such they will continue to be until they
learn, by practical experience, what benefits will
be brought to their own homes by a railway
whose beneficent results they have calmly
watched in another part of the country, where
its installation has offended no one's jealousy.
But until they have so learned its advantages
from observing the results among their neigh-
bours, no amount of preaching at them
will persuade them that its advent among
themselves will not scatter them as vagrant
beggars, like the scattering of the river bottom
when sea navigation was commenced in the
time of the Yü Dynasty, or that of the *dauk*
bungalow men when the Mings altered the
posting system.

(7) I come now to the Tientsin Railway. It
already reaches 180 li from Tientsin to Kai-p'ing,
and if extended from Tientsin to T'ungchow,
an extension so furiously recommended and
opposed,—there would be only 200 li of line to
construct. I submit that this additional short
distance should be constructed,—as an experi-
ment of course, but the people's opinion should be
made to the people's feelings by avoiding, wherever
possible, encroachment on their fields, gardens,
or grave yard. Where this is unavoidable, let
government give compensation with no sparing
hand. Let the temper in which the building of
this short trial line in a thickly populated district
is met, be taken as an evidence of what we may
expect under similar circumstances elsewhere;
and let us guide our action accordingly.

(8) I am strongly of opinion that we should be
on our guard against advice, often given with
interested motives, to hasten such an important
change as the building of railways in China will
inevitably bring about. The construction of
railways in Europe has been the very gradual
growth of private capital, assisted by government
subsidies, a system also followed by Germany
and America. In some instances Governments
borrow from their own people for such objects,
and call the loan a "national debt," but the
only nations which have raised such a loan from
foreigners are small states like Japan and Turkey.
Such a measure is unworthy of the prestige of a
great country like China.

Then again, foreigners lend to each other at 3
percent, but foreigners when they lend to Chinese
exact 8, 10, or even 11 per cent. The profits of
middlemen or agents for these loans we have no
means of accurately ascertaining; but one may
assume, without much risk of error, that they
are large. Let us beware of such loans, and of
hypothecating Customs Revenues to pay them,
or we shall find ourselves involuntarily before our
railways are built. I earnestly hope that the
Imperial Government will discourage all such
proposals, and let us collect the necessary
capital for railways as the C. M. S. N. Co. col-
lected it for steamers.

I am still more opposed to granting to
foreigners concessions in regard to the making
or working of railways for a term of years, as
not only advocate this step, but even urge that
all rails, oil, &c., should be purchased from abroad.
I recommend, on the contrary, that China's
money should be spent as far as possible in
China herself. By the system recommended by
those who advocate the employment of foreign
materials, China's money would be dispersed
abroad, and there is another disadvantage, viz.,
that should a war break out, our railways will
leave us *in situ*, and the oil and steel rails
which we import from abroad will be seized as
contraband of war.

The help of foreigners will indeed be neces-
sary in this way,—as professors and instructors
in the arts of making engines, rails, &c., &c.,
from whom the bright, intelligent youths of
China will rapidly acquire all they have to
teach; we shall thus in a few years have a rail-
way staff complete, from the highest to the lowest
members, without the need of looking to foreign
nations for any assistance whatever.

(9) To conclude, I can appreciate the oppo-
sition of officials to the railways. When I
was official of Peking, I considered machinery,
steamers, telegraphs, railways, as matters of very
secondary importance. But since I came to
Soochow, and became an eye-witness, close at
hand, of the gigantic changes that are going on
in the conditions of life, the conviction has been
forced upon me that the judicious introduction
of railways will be of benefit to China, and I
have felt it my duty to express myself thus
plainly on the subject. While some of my
remarks will be considered to be those of an
innovator, I hold to the two good old conserva-
tive maxims, *nothing new, and regard for the
people's feelings*, which are so honored by our
revered sovereign.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

The Hongkong *Wai sun* gives to-day two
notices of reward offered by the Prefect
of Shao Ch'ing. The first one is for the
capture of three men who murdered their uncle
and cousin, the one meeting his death through a
gun wound and the other through a blow
from a club. It seemed that the victims, having
lost a cow, on following its tracks found traces
of it in the barn of the murderers. A dispute
arising, the two men were murdered in cold
blood, and although a crowd of villagers attempted
to help them they were kept from doing so by the
sight of a couple of guns presented at them by
the murderers.

The other reward is for the capture of a band
of fifteen men, masked and disguised, entered
the house of a village aristocrat and marched
off with nearly a thousand dollars worth of
spoils.

Two *bonzes* who have been going the round
of Canton collecting subscriptions for the purpose
of making a grand display of "Josses" in the
temple of Kwan Yin (Healer of Prayers), made
away with the whole amount of contributions,
to the tune of something like three hundred
dollars. When the day came, for obvious
reasons there was no sign of the expected display.
The infuriated subscribers then came in a body
and "interviewed" the Abbot of the Monastery.
Peace was, however, eventually restored by the
expulsion of the two defaulting *bonzes*, who
were also condemned to beg from house to house
for the space of twelve months, and, if possible
to obtain enough funds for a display this time
next year. The prevailing opinion amongst them
was, however, that the Abbot was also "in the
swim," and that the two *bonzes* have been
made scapegoats of.

His worship Yang, District magistrate or Che-
hsien of Pun-yü Canton, has made a sudden
departure, contrary to all precedent since the
founding of the world by Pwan Ku, the Chinese
Creator of our terrestrial globe, but over which,
nevertheless, the Editor of the *Kuang Pao* has
gone into raptures. To facilitate the prompt
appearance of the parties to a civil suit when-
ever the Magistrate was ready to deal out his
wisdom of Solomon, he built a house adjacent
to the Yamen, for the accommodation of plit-
tiffs and defendants. Perfect liberty is accorded
the litigants to go about as they please, and the
regulations posted at the door of the building
allow the "guests" that although they are
allowed full liberty, they must still, on going out
of the building, report themselves to the janitor
and say at what time they are likely to return.
The gates are to be opened at daylight and
remain so until the first watch (i.e., at dusk when
the candles are lighted), when they are shut and
no admittance given to any one. No brand is
given to the lodgers of this queer institution, but
a range of kitchens in the rear of the house, are
placed at their disposal. The litigants are
allowed to make the house a place of dispute
or a young men's debating society, for, as the
Magistrate adds in the notice, "I know that
I am about and will dispense golden justice,"
Relatives are specially warned off the grounds.

When we come to think that in China, be the
lawsuits civil or criminal, both plaintiffs and
defendants are invariably looked upon as being
their cases are filed and heard in Court, and
kept shut up at the end of each hearing until the
conclusion of the case, we shall be able to con-
gratulate Mr. Yang on his liberal way of dealing
in this matter, and especially the litigants who
will then be free from the daily extortions of the
Yamen underlings. When we say that litigants
are invariably shut up after the first hearing, we
mean in any case where the police and jailors
are amenable to the influence of the mighty
dollar. To the west of the Yamen and inside
the Magisterial Compound, the dedicatory chapel
of Lady Li, the patroness of Pun Yü, has been
turned into a reception-room for female litigants on
the same plan as that mentioned above. So long
therefore as Mr. Yang remains the presiding
god genius of the district of Pun Yü, so long
will these two institutions flourish; but after his
departure to a higher post, will his successor
go and do likewise? We fear not. At least
we are willing to take odds against the two
buildings being allowed to retain their present
use after Mr. Yang has been translated to
another sphere.

A little girl aged six was picked up one morn-
ing, lying in a corner of one of the streets of
Canton, by a woman on her way into the country
to collect her very rents. It was found that the
poor child was very ill, suffering from small-pox.
With care and fresh air in the country the little
foundling recovered and was then adopted by
her benefactress as her own child. It has now
transpired, the *Kuang Pao* informs us, that the
little girl had been the property of a notorious
procuress who, as the Chinese Editor quaintly
remarks, "intended the child, a remarkably
pretty girl, to be in the future the tree which
produced showers of gold when shaken." In
other words a source of wealth to the woman.
The tree mentioned above is a legendary
one in Chinese mythology, where a poor
youth is said to have fallen across the tree
in much the same way as the man in our
fables is said to have become the possessor of
the goose that laid the golden eggs. It appeared
that the poor girl, becoming afflicted with small-
pox, was wasted as best she could by the procuress,
and all in vain, until at last, despairing of
saving the child, the heartless woman placed
her, apparently dying, on a mat, and set her
out on the streets to die, where kind-hearted Mrs.
Chang found her. However, after a time the
news of the child's recovery and place of abode
came to the ears of the procuress, who immediately
went to Mrs. Chang's house to claim the child,
offering at the same time the sum of \$100, for
her maintenance and cure. This was refused,
and a forcible hint given to the procuress to "get
out." She went.

CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

THE ABSENCE OF SINCERITY.

While it is undoubtedly true that many of the
evils which are so conspicuously in Chinese social
life are to be found also in western lands, it is
of the utmost importance clearly to perceive the
points of essential contrast. One of these we
take to be that already mentioned, in that
incincerity in China, while not always to be met
with, is always to be looked for. Instances
of this have been already cited in speaking of
other topics, and others might be referred
to at almost any length. One of the most
characteristic, and for that reason most worthy
of notice, is the method in which ordinary
weddings and funerals are conducted. In China
each of these occasions involves the expenditure
of a great deal of money and the consumption of
a great deal of food. In each case, the family
which has to provide for the feast, is regarded
by all persons concerned as a goose which
is to be stripped of as much of its down as
possible. All friends of the family are
supposed to send in their contributions in the
shape of money or food, and each one
who sends in either money or food, makes it his
business to see that what he takes out in eating
is as much more than what he put in, as possible.

In the case of women, this is easy, for each of
them attends with one or more small children,
which, as in other parts of the world, are the
terror and the despair of the host. The kitchen
is at some distance from the hall in which the feast
is served, and on these occasions it is well under-
stood, that what any one can succeed in carrying
off for himself, is in a manner lawful plunder. We
are assured on the best authority, that in the case
of rich families, it is often the case, that there is
much stolen as there is eaten, the very dishes
themselves often disappearing in the confusion.
But why, asks the innocent foreigner, does not
the master of the house surround himself with
his own people, so that he can be sure of fair
treatment? The answer is, that this is exactly
the root of the trouble. No family is so rich as
not to have a cloud of poor relatives, and these
occasions are the ones in which these poor
relatives reap the only benefits which they
derive from their kinship with those who
are better off than themselves. If the
master of the house were to exclude them
altogether, they would not only steal in some
other way, but they would take care to do so in
such a manner, that he would be disgraced by
the insufficiency of his provision, a disgrace
which, it need hardly be said, he dreads more even
than the loss of his goods. Well aware of this
state of things, he considers it cheaper to let the
pilferers have their way, which they always do.
But this by no means all. The gifts of each
guest are sent to a particular place, and an exact
entry of them is made at the time, so that the
master of the house may know how much he is out
of pocket when the affair is over. The most care-
ful writer of accounts in the village is asked to
superintend the registration of the gifts, which
he is generally willing enough to do. But he
does not do it for nothing. Much of the money
is sent in brass cash, and it is easy to make a
mistake of a few hundred in the counting, and
to transfer the balance to the leg of his trousers,
where it will never be seen. Some of the money
will be in cash notes, and if so the concealment
of them is all the easier, and the accounts will
be so arranged as to cover the deficit, or a name
may be omitted altogether, for the guests
do not go to the host with matters of this sort.
If a guest is on good terms with the keeper of
accounts, it is easy to make an entry of a thousand
cash, which has no corresponding funds to repre-
sent it, and then to "cover it in" with the rest,
by which means a guest gets credit for a handsome
contribution which was never made. It is easy
to see how every one of these evils could be
wholly prevented. If each guest, for example,
were to bring a card,

society to their high standard. We have already alluded to the word which is translated 'Sincerity' in the list of Five Constant Virtues. There is another character found in the 'Doctrine of the Mean,' also rendered sincerity, and in regard to which there has been much misunderstanding and dispute. In his essay on the notions of the Chinese concerning God and Spirits, Dr. Legge cites a work by a Sung dynasty writer, the title of which is 'The Four Books,' and says the author, 'is the hinge of the Chung Yung, and we find it for the first time in this chapter. The scholars of the Han dynasty were all ignorant of its meaning.' Proceeding then to unfold the history of the exegesis of this word, the author at last clarifies the matter by the following announcement: 'Sincerity is the principle of order, according to which the active-passive, primordial substance produces and transforms the reductions.' The reduction of the simple term 'sincerity,' to a purely technical expression, like 'principle of order,' is noteworthy. It shows to what extent of interpretation the commentators have been driven. No wonder that the Rev. David Collie, the first translator of the *Classics*, when he considered the extraordinary predilections attached to 'sincerity' in the *Doctrine of the Mean*, exclaimed in despair, 'What is this Sincerity?' and it is a wonder if the unsympathetic foreigner should give it up as a Sphinx riddle, and infer from the circumstance that it is said to have 'no sound nor smell,' that even in classical times there was not enough of it for a sample; or if he should be led to suppose from its predicate of entire ceaselessness, combined with its practical non-existence, that it is a merely theoretical expression, like the sign for infinity, denoting 'Equilibrium and Harmony in perfection.' Whatever it was, it is at present as extinct as the dodo, and with no greater prospect of resurrection.

"How many Chinese have you ever known whom you would implicitly trust?" This question must be understood to relate only to those who have come under no influences outside of regular Chinese education. Different replies will be given by different persons according to their experience, and according to their standard of judging of Chinese character. Most foreigners would probably reply, 'a very few,' 'six or eight,' 'a dozen,' as the case may be. Occasionally the answer will be, 'a great many more than I can remember.' But we must believe that intelligent and discriminating observers who can truthfully give the latter reply, are exceedingly few in number. It is always prudent to observe what things a people take for granted and act accordingly. As we have seen in the discussion of mutual suspicion as a factor in Chinese social life, the Chinese take it for granted that they are not to trust others, for reasons which they well understand. It is precisely this state of things, which makes the future of China so full of uncertainty. The governing class, as a whole, is not the best, but the worst in the empire. An intelligent Taoist remarked to a foreigner, that 'the officials under the Emperor are all bad men and ought to be killed, but it would be of no use to kill us, as the next incumbents would be just as bad as we.' The serpent, as the Chinese adage runs, knows his own hole, and it is a significant fact, that the official class in China is profoundly distrustful of the class next below it, the mercantile. There is wealth enough in China to develop the resources of the empire, if there were but the confidence, without which timid capital will not emerge from its hiding place. There is learning enough in China for all its needs. There is no lack of talent of every description. But without mutual confidence based upon real sincerity of purpose, all these are insufficient for the regeneration of the empire. A few months ago the writer was consulted by an intelligent Chinese, in regard to the possibility of doing something for the relief of a district which has great trouble with its wells, which are made in the usual Chinese way, and bricked up by a wall begun from the top, and lowered as the well is deepened. But in this particular locality, the soil is of such a character, that after a time the whole ground sinks, taking the wall and its brick lining with it, leaving only a hole which eventually caves in and becomes dry. Like the attempt to remedy the evils of this unfortunate district in the province of Chihli, is any description to cure long suffered, which does not go deep enough to reach the roots of the character. All superficial treatment will prove at last to be but burying girdles of excellent material in a slough of Despond.—N. C. Daily News.

HOW PILLS ARE MADE.

THE Custom of taking medicine in the form of pills dates far back in history. The object is to enable us to swallow easily in a condensed form disagreeable and nauseous, but very useful, drugs. To what vast dimensions pill-taking has grown may be imagined when we say that in England alone about 2,000,000,000 (two thousand million) pills are consumed every year. In early days pills were made slowly by hand, as the demand was comparatively small. To-day they are produced with infinitely greater rapidity by machines especially contrived for the purpose, and with greater accuracy, too, in the proportions of the various ingredients employed.

No form of medication can be better than a pill, provided only it is intelligently prepared. But right here occurs the difficulty. Easy as it may seem to make a pill, or a million of them, there are really very few pills that can be honestly commended for popular use. Most of them either underdose or overdose the mark. As everybody takes pills of some kind, it may be well to mention what a good, safe, and reliable pill should be. Now, when one feels dull and sleepy, and has more or less pain in the head, sides, and back, he may be sure his bowels are constipated, and his liver sluggish. To remedy this unhappy state of things, there is nothing like a good cathartic pill. It will act like a charm by stimulating the liver into doing its duty, and clearing the digestive organs of the accumulated poisonous matter.

But the good pill does not gripe and pain us, neither does it make us sick and miserable for a few hours or a whole day. It acts on the entire glandular system at the same time, else the after-effects of the pill will be worse than the disease itself. The gripping caused by most pills is the result of irritating drugs which they contain. Such pills are harmful, and should never be used. They sometimes even produce hemorrhoids. Without having any particular desire to praise one pill above another, we may, nevertheless, name Mother Selgel's Pills, manufactured by the well-known house of A. J. White, Limited, 35, Farringdon Road, London, and now sold by all chemists and medicine vendors, as the only one we know of that actually possesses every desirable quality. They remove the pressure upon the brain, correct the liver, and cause the bowels to act with ease and regularity. They never gripe or produce the slightest sickness of the stomach, or any other unpleasant feeling or symptom. Neither do they induce

rather constipation, as nearly all other pills do. As a further and crowning merit, Mother Selgel's Pills are covered with a tasteless and harmless coating, which causes them to resemble pearls, thus rendering them as pleasant to the palate as they are effective in curing disease. If you have a severe cold and are threatened with a fever, with pains in the head, back, and limbs, one or two doses will break up the cold and prevent the fever. A coated tongue, with a brackish taste in the mouth, is caused by foul matter in the stomach. A dose of Selgel's Pills will effect a speedy cure. Often-times partially decayed food in the stomach and bowels produces sickness, nausea, &c. Cleanses the bowels with a dose of these pills, and good health will follow.

Unlike many kinds of pills, they do not make you feel worse before you are better. They act, without doubt, the best family physic ever devised. They remove all obstructions to the natural functions in either sex without any unpleasant effects.—*Advt.*

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is the most valuable remedy for Consumption, Scrophulous General Debility, Wasting Disease of Children, Chronic Coughs, and Bronchitis that has ever been produced, and is very palatable; it is very fattening and strengthening. It will ease at once the most violent cough and will give both comfort and strength to the sufferer. It possesses the combined virtues of these popular remedies in their fullest form. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

Today's Advertisements.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACT. NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are required for CONSTRUCTING RETAINING WALL & WORKS in connection therewith at HEAD QUARTER HOUSE in the Hongkong District.

Persons desiring to tender for the execution of these Works, must leave their names at the Royal Engineer's Office, Queen's Road East, on or before the 19th day of August, 1889.

Bills of Quantities, with Form of Tender, will be issued to each applicant. The Secretary of State for War does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Head Quarter Office, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 10th August, 1889. [1011]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE KWONG KWAN YEEN CHALLENGE CUPS. SECOND STAGE.

THE First competition for the 2nd Stage, will take place next SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3.15 P.M., under the Conditions already notified.

The entrance fee for this stage only £1.30 cents (if not already paid) must be sent to me before 5 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 16th instant.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary, c/o Hongkong Club. Hongkong, 10th August, 1889. [58]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASON'S HALL, Zealand Street, on FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Hongkong, 10th August, 1889. [1012]

WANTED. FOR THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, A CAPABLE SHORT HAND WRITER, who is a smart paragraphist and reliable proof-reader. Apply, with full particulars, to THE EDITOR, The Hongkong Telegraph, Hongkong, 31st July, 1889.

Intimations.

TAILORS WANTED.

WANTED, at once, 50 GOOD WORKMEN. Apply, between the hours of 9 A.M. and 1 P.M., to

JAMES THOMSON, Sergeant, Master Tailor, 1 Arg. & South. Hrs., Murray Barracks. Hongkong, 9th August, 1889. [1009]

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE. FOR the greater convenience of the public, arrangements are now completed for the Office of the Company to remain open until Midnight, and Sundays, where Launches can be obtained upon application to the Comptroller who is in charge.

Launches always kept under Steam off Pedder's wharf, and are at the service of the public for proceeding to and from any Vessel in Harbour.

SCALES OF CHARGES.

Day Service.	Small Launches.	Large Launches.	Night Service.	Small Launches.	Large Launches.
For First Hour	\$1.30	\$2.00	For First Hour	\$2.00	\$3.00
For Second Hour	\$1.00	\$1.50	For Second Hour	\$1.50	\$2.00
For Every Subsequent Hour	\$0.50	\$0.75	For Every Subsequent Hour	\$1.00	\$1.50

Rates for Picnic, Shooting, Bathing, Private parties, towing Vessels and Cargo Boats, for excursions to Macao, Canton, or other places, can be arranged at the Company's Office, 1, Pedder's Street, Praya.

A. G. GORDON, Secretary. Hongkong, 17th July, 1889. [895]

NOTICE. LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CERTIFICATE for 5 SHARES in this Company numbered 3508 to 3512, and standing in the name of Mr. C. P. CHATER on the register, is MISSING and that unless the said Certificate is produced and proof of Ownership lodged with the Undersigned by the 16th August, 1889, a New Certificate will be issued to the Shareholder. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 2nd August, 1889. [906]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

FANCY FAIR AT MACAO TOMORROW EVENING, the 11th instant.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO MACAO AND BACK.

WATHER permitting, the "HONAM" will leave Hongkong TO-MORROW the 11th instant, at 9 A.M., returning from Macao at MIDNIGHT.

Passengers wishing to return by the "KIUNG CHOW" leaving Macao at 6 P.M. can do so. First Class Fare to Macao and Back \$2. Second Class or Single Fares, Chinese Servants, 50 Cents each way. No Chits will be taken.

By Order of the Board of Directors, T. ARNOLD, Secretary. Hongkong, 10th August, 1889. [996]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Certificate of 50 Shares in this Company numbered 1297/1317, 2941/5, 10,221, 7556/7, 2705/7, 11,31, 24,724/5, Standing in the Register in the name of Dr. A. S. G. MESS, having been LOST, notice is hereby given that a New Certificate for the said 50 Shares will be issued fourteen days hence, and that the original certificate, unless produced within that period, will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

D. GILLIES, Secretary. Hongkong, 6th August, 1889. [997]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 18 Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on TUESDAY the 20th August, 1889, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M., the objects and business of which meeting will be to submit for confirmation the special resolutions passed at the meeting held this day.

By Order of the Board, T. ARNOLD, Secretary. Hongkong, 3rd Aug. 1889. [998]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Ordinary Half Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, No. 11, Praya Central on MONDAY, the 25th August, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, a Statement of Account to 30th June, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th to 26th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary. Hongkong, 8th August, 1889. [1000]

NOTICE. MR. HINGKEE, of HINGKEE'S HOTEL, Macao, begs respectfully to announce that he cannot undertake TO SUPPLY MEALS and REFRESHMENTS for Excursionists from Hongkong, the accommodation and resources of his Hotel being required for guests and regular boarders.

Macao, 7th August, 1889. [999]

THE EAST BORNEO PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CALL of \$15 (FIFTEEN DOLLARS) A SHARE, due prior to the 23rd February last, is now being made, and SHAREHOLDERS are requested to pay to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on or before the 16th day of August next, the amount due from them.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, 15th July, 1889. [889]

THE SONKEI KOVAY PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IN accordance with the Articles of Association and Prospectus of the above Company, SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that a CALL of \$15 (FIFTEEN DOLLARS) A SHARE, is payable to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or before the 16th day of August next.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 15th July, 1889. [890]

REMOVAL. MRS. BOHM'S PRIVATE BOARDING RESIDENCE has been REMOVED to No. 3, Queen's Road Central, opposite TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1889. [352]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents, Messrs. AMADEE, PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, and also at the Exhibition, of the Republic of Guatemala, in the Exhibition of the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of Messrs. AMADEE, PRINCE & Co., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all inquirers.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [318]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

J. C. L. ROUGH, MANAGER.

WINE and SPIRITS of the best quality, ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS LAWN.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1889. [114]

CANTON. THE NEW ORIENTAL HOTEL, (FORMERLY THE CANTON HOTEL), Opposite the Steamboat Company's Wharf.

THIS HOTEL, which has been partially rebuilt and thoroughly renovated, and now offers the best accommodation for tourists and visitors to Canton, will be re-opened on the 20th instant.

A first class table kept, with WINES, SPIRITS, etc., of the best quality only, and the charges are extremely moderate.

A WELL FURNISHED BILLIARD ROOM. A. F. DO ROZARIO, Manager. Canton, 11th June, 1889. [773]

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of August current, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1889.

By Order of the Court of Directors, G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 1st August, 1889. [971]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 10th to SATURDAY the 24th day of August (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 1st August, 1889. [972]

THE HALL AND HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.

DRAWING OF DEBENTURES.

NOTICE is hereby given that One Hundred Debentures in the above Company will be DRAWN for at the Head Office, Shanghai, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of August, 1889, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK in the FORENOON.

W. HAYWARD, Secretary. Shanghai, 5th August, 1889. [1010]

A. G. GORDON & Co., LIMITED.

THE STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held in the Company's Office, 1, Pedder's Street, on MONDAY, the 12th August, 1889, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M.

A. G. GORDON, General Manager. Hongkong, 2nd August, 1889. [978]

PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST OF SECRETARY to the above Company. Apply by LETTER to the Office of the Company.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1889. [979]

SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 CAPITAL PAID-UP.....£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: J. S. PURDON, Esq., Chairman, of Messrs. MAITLAND & Co.

H. R. HEARN, Esq., of Messrs. ALFRED DENT & Co.

E. J. HOGG, Esq. JOHN WALTER, Esq., Manager the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

A. G. WOOD, Esq., of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

BANKERS. THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

LOANS made on MORTGAGE ON LAND, BUILDINGS, &c.

Properties bought and sold. ESTATES MANAGED and all kinds of LAND AGENCY and COMMISSION business conducted.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Shanghai, 19th July, 1889. [938]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000 PAID UP CAPITAL.....2,500,000 RESERVE FUND.....1,250,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.

Hon. C. P. CHATER, Managing Directors. Vice-Chairman.

E. A. SOLOMON, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.

S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq. G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LEE SING, Esq. POON PONG, Esq.

BANKERS. THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.

Properties purchased and sold. Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889. [532]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that 4,000 SHARES (New Issue) of \$10 each in the above Company are offered to the Public by Tender upon the following conditions.

The Company shall not be bound to accept any Tender unless such Tender be more than \$10 per share. All Tenders to be on forms to be obtained from the Company, to be accompanied by Cheque or to be forwarded in accordance with the instructions contained in the said forms on or before the Twenty-first day of August, 1889. The Tenders will be opened on the following day in the presence of two Directors.

If a Tender be not accepted the amount of cheque accompanying such Tender will be returned.

Payments to be made as follows: \$3 per share on tender, \$3 plus the premium, per share on receiving notice of allotment, and the remaining \$5 one month after allotment.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 21st of August inclusive.

By Order of the Board, E. W. MAITLAND, Secretary. Dated the 7th day of August, 1889. [997]

T. J. COLLACO, AUCTIONEER, SHARE BROKER, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT and Proprietor of the Macao Bath-house. Bathing Tickets for sale until October 31st.

PRICES: Season (for married couples).....\$2.00 Season (for single persons).....1.00 Single Bath.....0.50 Towel.....0.05 Refreshments supplied on Sunday Mornings from 8 to 8 A.M. Coffee and Biscuits.....15 Cents. Macao, 7th August, 1889. [1000]

Masonic.

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASON'S HALL, Zealand Street, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 8th August, 1889. [1003]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 20th August, 1889, at 3 P.M., on the Spot,—

ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 428, with 13 Substantial Three-Storied HOUSES newly erected thereon, and measuring North 115° 23' on Inland Lot No. 429, South 114° 8' on Cross Street, East 99 feet on Sui Kai Lane, and West 99 feet on Albany Street. Total Area 11,378 square feet, and Annual Crown Rent \$174.

ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 430, with 14 Substantial Three-Storied HOUSES newly erected thereon, and measuring North 115° 10' on Marine Lot No. 116, South 115° 23' on Inland Lot No. 428, East 108 feet on Sui Kai Lane, and West 108 feet on Albany Street. Total Area 12,477 square feet, and Annual Crown Rent \$190.

ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, Registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 416 with 13 Substantial Three-Storied HOUSES newly erected thereon, and measuring North 116° 8' on Praya East, South 115° 10' on Inland Lot No. 429, East 101 feet on Sui Kai Lane, and West 99 feet on Albany Street. Total Area 11,512 square feet, and Annual Crown Rent \$192.

The above Lots are held from the Crown for the Remaining Portion of the unexpired term of 999 years.

The above Lots will be subdivided into 40 lots, which will be put up and afterwards, if necessary, each of the said Lots No. 116, No. 428, and No. 429 or the remaining portions thereof, will be put up as a whole.

For further Particulars of the Property and Conditions of Sale, apply to

ARTHUR B. RODDY, Solicitor to Vendor, 2, D'Almeida Street; or to C. F. HAYLLAR, Architect, or to G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1889. [957]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "JAPAN" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 15th inst., will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that all claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 13th instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 9th August, 1889. [1006]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. STEAMSHIP "PREUSSEN," FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be landed here in Hongkong unless notice to the contrary be given before 11 A.M., TO-DAY, the 8th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 15th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chuffed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—181 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, buyers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$81 per share, buyers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$140 per share, buyers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$385 per share, sellers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$85 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$100 per share, premium, sellers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$42 per share, sellers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$137 per share.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$240 per share, nominal.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—100 per cent. dis., sellers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$83 per share, sellers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$276 per share, sellers.
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$112 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$124 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$16 per share, buyers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$22 per share, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—23 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$150 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.
 Funjion and Sunghie Dua Samant Mining Co.—\$26 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$185 per share, ex. div., sales and sellers.
 Tongmin Coal Mining Co.—\$575 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. prem., sellers.
 The East Asiatic Company, Limited—\$50 per share, sellers.
 The Siam Siam Planting Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (Old issue)—\$45 per share, buyers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (New issue)—\$14 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$136 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$71 per share, sellers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$30 per share, buyers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$53 per share, buyers.
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, buyers.
 The Labak Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.
 The Jebleu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$7 per share, sellers.
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$31 per share, sales and sellers.
 The Shamen Land Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, nominal.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/0
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/0
 Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 3/0
 Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 3/1
 Credits at 4 months sight 3/1
 Documentary Bills, at 1 month 3/1
 sight 3/1
ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand 3/82
 Credits, at 4 months sight 3/90
 On India, T. T. 3/25
 On Demand 3/25
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 72
 Private, 30 days sight 73

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

OLD MALWA, per picul \$600
 (Allowance, Tals 80).
 NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest... \$171
 NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest... \$200
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest... \$271
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest... \$275
 NEW BENARES, (without choice) per chest... \$201
 NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest... \$210
 NEW PERSIAN, (best quality) per picul... \$550
 OLD PERSIAN, (best quality) per picul... \$500
 OLD PERSIAN, (second quality) per picul... \$475

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Falcous & Co.'s Register.)
 Today.
 Barometer—4 p.m. 29.87
 Barometer—1 p.m. 29.85
 Thermometer—4 p.m. 84
 Thermometer—1 p.m. 84
 Thermometer—10 p.m. 84
 Thermometer—1 p.m. (Wet bulb) 80
 Thermometer—4 p.m. (Wet bulb) 80
 Thermometer—10 p.m. (Wet bulb) 80
 Thermometer—Minimum (over night) 81

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

9th August, 1889.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.	Bar.	Therm.	Humid.	Dir.	Dist.
Wailuotuck	SE	2	B	29.87	84	84	...	...
Takao	SE	2	B	29.85	84	84	...	...
Nagasaki	SE	2	B	29.85	84	84	...	...
Shanghai	SE	2	B	29.85	84	84	...	...
Amoy	SE	2	B	29.85	84	84	...	...
Hongkong	SE	2	B	29.85	84	84	...	...
Halpoung	SE	2	B	29.85	84	84	...	...
Batavia	SE	2	B	29.85	84	84	...	...
Manila	SE	2	B	29.85	84	84	...	...

10th August, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.	Bar.	Therm.	Humid.	Dir.	Dist.
Wailuotuck	SE	2	B	29.87	84	84	...	...
Takao	SE	2	B	29.85	84	84	...	...
Nagasaki	SE	2	B	29.85	84	84	...	...
Shanghai	SE	2	B	29.85	84	84	...	...
Amoy	SE	2	B	29.85	84	84	...	...
Hongkong	SE	2	B	29.85	84	84	...	...
Halpoung	SE	2	B	29.85	84	84	...	...
Batavia	SE	2	B	29.85	84	84	...	...
Manila	SE	2	B	29.85	84	84	...	...

The barometer has fallen slightly. Gradations are very gentle. Cloudy, warm, and rather dry weather prevails.
 1.—Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. 2.—Direction of the wind to two points. 3.—Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. 4.—State of the weather. 5.—Rain, in inches, clouds, & drizzling rain. 6.—Fog, & gloom. 7.—Lightning, & overcast. 8.—Faint showers, & squally. 9.—Rain, & snow. 10.—Fog, & visibility. 11.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 12.—Fog, & gloom. 13.—Lightning, & overcast. 14.—Faint showers, & squally. 15.—Rain, & snow. 16.—Fog, & visibility. 17.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 18.—Fog, & gloom. 19.—Lightning, & overcast. 20.—Faint showers, & squally. 21.—Rain, & snow. 22.—Fog, & visibility. 23.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 24.—Fog, & gloom. 25.—Lightning, & overcast. 26.—Faint showers, & squally. 27.—Rain, & snow. 28.—Fog, & visibility. 29.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 30.—Fog, & gloom. 31.—Lightning, & overcast. 32.—Faint showers, & squally. 33.—Rain, & snow. 34.—Fog, & visibility. 35.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 36.—Fog, & gloom. 37.—Lightning, & overcast. 38.—Faint showers, & squally. 39.—Rain, & snow. 40.—Fog, & visibility. 41.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 42.—Fog, & gloom. 43.—Lightning, & overcast. 44.—Faint showers, & squally. 45.—Rain, & snow. 46.—Fog, & visibility. 47.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 48.—Fog, & gloom. 49.—Lightning, & overcast. 50.—Faint showers, & squally. 51.—Rain, & snow. 52.—Fog, & visibility. 53.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 54.—Fog, & gloom. 55.—Lightning, & overcast. 56.—Faint showers, & squally. 57.—Rain, & snow. 58.—Fog, & visibility. 59.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 60.—Fog, & gloom. 61.—Lightning, & overcast. 62.—Faint showers, & squally. 63.—Rain, & snow. 64.—Fog, & visibility. 65.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 66.—Fog, & gloom. 67.—Lightning, & overcast. 68.—Faint showers, & squally. 69.—Rain, & snow. 70.—Fog, & visibility. 71.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 72.—Fog, & gloom. 73.—Lightning, & overcast. 74.—Faint showers, & squally. 75.—Rain, & snow. 76.—Fog, & visibility. 77.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 78.—Fog, & gloom. 79.—Lightning, & overcast. 80.—Faint showers, & squally. 81.—Rain, & snow. 82.—Fog, & visibility. 83.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 84.—Fog, & gloom. 85.—Lightning, & overcast. 86.—Faint showers, & squally. 87.—Rain, & snow. 88.—Fog, & visibility. 89.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 90.—Fog, & gloom. 91.—Lightning, & overcast. 92.—Faint showers, & squally. 93.—Rain, & snow. 94.—Fog, & visibility. 95.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 96.—Fog, & gloom. 97.—Lightning, & overcast. 98.—Faint showers, & squally. 99.—Rain, & snow. 100.—Fog, & visibility. 101.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 102.—Fog, & gloom. 103.—Lightning, & overcast. 104.—Faint showers, & squally. 105.—Rain, & snow. 106.—Fog, & visibility. 107.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 108.—Fog, & gloom. 109.—Lightning, & overcast. 110.—Faint showers, & squally. 111.—Rain, & snow. 112.—Fog, & visibility. 113.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 114.—Fog, & gloom. 115.—Lightning, & overcast. 116.—Faint showers, & squally. 117.—Rain, & snow. 118.—Fog, & visibility. 119.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 120.—Fog, & gloom. 121.—Lightning, & overcast. 122.—Faint showers, & squally. 123.—Rain, & snow. 124.—Fog, & visibility. 125.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 126.—Fog, & gloom. 127.—Lightning, & overcast. 128.—Faint showers, & squally. 129.—Rain, & snow. 130.—Fog, & visibility. 131.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 132.—Fog, & gloom. 133.—Lightning, & overcast. 134.—Faint showers, & squally. 135.—Rain, & snow. 136.—Fog, & visibility. 137.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 138.—Fog, & gloom. 139.—Lightning, & overcast. 140.—Faint showers, & squally. 141.—Rain, & snow. 142.—Fog, & visibility. 143.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 144.—Fog, & gloom. 145.—Lightning, & overcast. 146.—Faint showers, & squally. 147.—Rain, & snow. 148.—Fog, & visibility. 149.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 150.—Fog, & gloom. 151.—Lightning, & overcast. 152.—Faint showers, & squally. 153.—Rain, & snow. 154.—Fog, & visibility. 155.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 156.—Fog, & gloom. 157.—Lightning, & overcast. 158.—Faint showers, & squally. 159.—Rain, & snow. 160.—Fog, & visibility. 161.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 162.—Fog, & gloom. 163.—Lightning, & overcast. 164.—Faint showers, & squally. 165.—Rain, & snow. 166.—Fog, & visibility. 167.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 168.—Fog, & gloom. 169.—Lightning, & overcast. 170.—Faint showers, & squally. 171.—Rain, & snow. 172.—Fog, & visibility. 173.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 174.—Fog, & gloom. 175.—Lightning, & overcast. 176.—Faint showers, & squally. 177.—Rain, & snow. 178.—Fog, & visibility. 179.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 180.—Fog, & gloom. 181.—Lightning, & overcast. 182.—Faint showers, & squally. 183.—Rain, & snow. 184.—Fog, & visibility. 185.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 186.—Fog, & gloom. 187.—Lightning, & overcast. 188.—Faint showers, & squally. 189.—Rain, & snow. 190.—Fog, & visibility. 191.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 192.—Fog, & gloom. 193.—Lightning, & overcast. 194.—Faint showers, & squally. 195.—Rain, & snow. 196.—Fog, & visibility. 197.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 198.—Fog, & gloom. 199.—Lightning, & overcast. 200.—Faint showers, & squally. 201.—Rain, & snow. 202.—Fog, & visibility. 203.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 204.—Fog, & gloom. 205.—Lightning, & overcast. 206.—Faint showers, & squally. 207.—Rain, & snow. 208.—Fog, & visibility. 209.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 210.—Fog, & gloom. 211.—Lightning, & overcast. 212.—Faint showers, & squally. 213.—Rain, & snow. 214.—Fog, & visibility. 215.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 216.—Fog, & gloom. 217.—Lightning, & overcast. 218.—Faint showers, & squally. 219.—Rain, & snow. 220.—Fog, & visibility. 221.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 222.—Fog, & gloom. 223.—Lightning, & overcast. 224.—Faint showers, & squally. 225.—Rain, & snow. 226.—Fog, & visibility. 227.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 228.—Fog, & gloom. 229.—Lightning, & overcast. 230.—Faint showers, & squally. 231.—Rain, & snow. 232.—Fog, & visibility. 233.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 234.—Fog, & gloom. 235.—Lightning, & overcast. 236.—Faint showers, & squally. 237.—Rain, & snow. 238.—Fog, & visibility. 239.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 240.—Fog, & gloom. 241.—Lightning, & overcast. 242.—Faint showers, & squally. 243.—Rain, & snow. 244.—Fog, & visibility. 245.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 246.—Fog, & gloom. 247.—Lightning, & overcast. 248.—Faint showers, & squally. 249.—Rain, & snow. 250.—Fog, & visibility. 251.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 252.—Fog, & gloom. 253.—Lightning, & overcast. 254.—Faint showers, & squally. 255.—Rain, & snow. 256.—Fog, & visibility. 257.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 258.—Fog, & gloom. 259.—Lightning, & overcast. 260.—Faint showers, & squally. 261.—Rain, & snow. 262.—Fog, & visibility. 263.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 264.—Fog, & gloom. 265.—Lightning, & overcast. 266.—Faint showers, & squally. 267.—Rain, & snow. 268.—Fog, & visibility. 269.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 270.—Fog, & gloom. 271.—Lightning, & overcast. 272.—Faint showers, & squally. 273.—Rain, & snow. 274.—Fog, & visibility. 275.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 276.—Fog, & gloom. 277.—Lightning, & overcast. 278.—Faint showers, & squally. 279.—Rain, & snow. 280.—Fog, & visibility. 281.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 282.—Fog, & gloom. 283.—Lightning, & overcast. 284.—Faint showers, & squally. 285.—Rain, & snow. 286.—Fog, & visibility. 287.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 288.—Fog, & gloom. 289.—Lightning, & overcast. 290.—Faint showers, & squally. 291.—Rain, & snow. 292.—Fog, & visibility. 293.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 294.—Fog, & gloom. 295.—Lightning, & overcast. 296.—Faint showers, & squally. 297.—Rain, & snow. 298.—Fog, & visibility. 299.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 300.—Fog, & gloom. 301.—Lightning, & overcast. 302.—Faint showers, & squally. 303.—Rain, & snow. 304.—Fog, & visibility. 305.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 306.—Fog, & gloom. 307.—Lightning, & overcast. 308.—Faint showers, & squally. 309.—Rain, & snow. 310.—Fog, & visibility. 311.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 312.—Fog, & gloom. 313.—Lightning, & overcast. 314.—Faint showers, & squally. 315.—Rain, & snow. 316.—Fog, & visibility. 317.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 318.—Fog, & gloom. 319.—Lightning, & overcast. 320.—Faint showers, & squally. 321.—Rain, & snow. 322.—Fog, & visibility. 323.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 324.—Fog, & gloom. 325.—Lightning, & overcast. 326.—Faint showers, & squally. 327.—Rain, & snow. 328.—Fog, & visibility. 329.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 330.—Fog, & gloom. 331.—Lightning, & overcast. 332.—Faint showers, & squally. 333.—Rain, & snow. 334.—Fog, & visibility. 335.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 336.—Fog, & gloom. 337.—Lightning, & overcast. 338.—Faint showers, & squally. 339.—Rain, & snow. 340.—Fog, & visibility. 341.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 342.—Fog, & gloom. 343.—Lightning, & overcast. 344.—Faint showers, & squally. 345.—Rain, & snow. 346.—Fog, & visibility. 347.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 348.—Fog, & gloom. 349.—Lightning, & overcast. 350.—Faint showers, & squally. 351.—Rain, & snow. 352.—Fog, & visibility. 353.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 354.—Fog, & gloom. 355.—Lightning, & overcast. 356.—Faint showers, & squally. 357.—Rain, & snow. 358.—Fog, & visibility. 359.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 360.—Fog, & gloom. 361.—Lightning, & overcast. 362.—Faint showers, & squally. 363.—Rain, & snow. 364.—Fog, & visibility. 365.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 366.—Fog, & gloom. 367.—Lightning, & overcast. 368.—Faint showers, & squally. 369.—Rain, & snow. 370.—Fog, & visibility. 371.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 372.—Fog, & gloom. 373.—Lightning, & overcast. 374.—Faint showers, & squally. 375.—Rain, & snow. 376.—Fog, & visibility. 377.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 378.—Fog, & gloom. 379.—Lightning, & overcast. 380.—Faint showers, & squally. 381.—Rain, & snow. 382.—Fog, & visibility. 383.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 384.—Fog, & gloom. 385.—Lightning, & overcast. 386.—Faint showers, & squally. 387.—Rain, & snow. 388.—Fog, & visibility. 389.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 390.—Fog, & gloom. 391.—Lightning, & overcast. 392.—Faint showers, & squally. 393.—Rain, & snow. 394.—Fog, & visibility. 395.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 396.—Fog, & gloom. 397.—Lightning, & overcast. 398.—Faint showers, & squally. 399.—Rain, & snow. 400.—Fog, & visibility. 401.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 402.—Fog, & gloom. 403.—Lightning, & overcast. 404.—Faint showers, & squally. 405.—Rain, & snow. 406.—Fog, & visibility. 407.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 408.—Fog, & gloom. 409.—Lightning, & overcast. 410.—Faint showers, & squally. 411.—Rain, & snow. 412.—Fog, & visibility. 413.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 414.—Fog, & gloom. 415.—Lightning, & overcast. 416.—Faint showers, & squally. 417.—Rain, & snow. 418.—Fog, & visibility. 419.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 420.—Fog, & gloom. 421.—Lightning, & overcast. 422.—Faint showers, & squally. 423.—Rain, & snow. 424.—Fog, & visibility. 425.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 426.—Fog, & gloom. 427.—Lightning, & overcast. 428.—Faint showers, & squally. 429.—Rain, & snow. 430.—Fog, & visibility. 431.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 432.—Fog, & gloom. 433.—Lightning, & overcast. 434.—Faint showers, & squally. 435.—Rain, & snow. 436.—Fog, & visibility. 437.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 438.—Fog, & gloom. 439.—Lightning, & overcast. 440.—Faint showers, & squally. 441.—Rain, & snow. 442.—Fog, & visibility. 443.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 444.—Fog, & gloom. 445.—Lightning, & overcast. 446.—Faint showers, & squally. 447.—Rain, & snow. 448.—Fog, & visibility. 449.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 450.—Fog, & gloom. 451.—Lightning, & overcast. 452.—Faint showers, & squally. 453.—Rain, & snow. 454.—Fog, & visibility. 455.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 456.—Fog, & gloom. 457.—Lightning, & overcast. 458.—Faint showers, & squally. 459.—Rain, & snow. 460.—Fog, & visibility. 461.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 462.—Fog, & gloom. 463.—Lightning, & overcast. 464.—Faint showers, & squally. 465.—Rain, & snow. 466.—Fog, & visibility. 467.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 468.—Fog, & gloom. 469.—Lightning, & overcast. 470.—Faint showers, & squally. 471.—Rain, & snow. 472.—Fog, & visibility. 473.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 474.—Fog, & gloom. 475.—Lightning, & overcast. 476.—Faint showers, & squally. 477.—Rain, & snow. 478.—Fog, & visibility. 479.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 480.—Fog, & gloom. 481.—Lightning, & overcast. 482.—Faint showers, & squally. 483.—Rain, & snow. 484.—Fog, & visibility. 485.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 486.—Fog, & gloom. 487.—Lightning, & overcast. 488.—Faint showers, & squally. 489.—Rain, & snow. 490.—Fog, & visibility. 491.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 492.—Fog, & gloom. 493.—Lightning, & overcast. 494.—Faint showers, & squally. 495.—Rain, & snow. 496.—Fog, & visibility. 497.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 498.—Fog, & gloom. 499.—Lightning, & overcast. 500.—Faint showers, & squally. 501.—Rain, & snow. 502.—Fog, & visibility. 503.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 504.—Fog, & gloom. 505.—Lightning, & overcast. 506.—Faint showers, & squally. 507.—Rain, & snow. 508.—Fog, & visibility. 509.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 510.—Fog, & gloom. 511.—Lightning, & overcast. 512.—Faint showers, & squally. 513.—Rain, & snow. 514.—Fog, & visibility. 515.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 516.—Fog, & gloom. 517.—Lightning, & overcast. 518.—Faint showers, & squally. 519.—Rain, & snow. 520.—Fog, & visibility. 521.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 522.—Fog, & gloom. 523.—Lightning, & overcast. 524.—Faint showers, & squally. 525.—Rain, & snow. 526.—Fog, & visibility. 527.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 528.—Fog, & gloom. 529.—Lightning, & overcast. 530.—Faint showers, & squally. 531.—Rain, & snow. 532.—Fog, & visibility. 533.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 534.—Fog, & gloom. 535.—Lightning, & overcast. 536.—Faint showers, & squally. 537.—Rain, & snow. 538.—Fog, & visibility. 539.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 540.—Fog, & gloom. 541.—Lightning, & overcast. 542.—Faint showers, & squally. 543.—Rain, & snow. 544.—Fog, & visibility. 545.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 546.—Fog, & gloom. 547.—Lightning, & overcast. 548.—Faint showers, & squally. 549.—Rain, & snow. 550.—Fog, & visibility. 551.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 552.—Fog, & gloom. 553.—Lightning, & overcast. 554.—Faint showers, & squally. 555.—Rain, & snow. 556.—Fog, & visibility. 557.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 558.—Fog, & gloom. 559.—Lightning, & overcast. 560.—Faint showers, & squally. 561.—Rain, & snow. 562.—Fog, & visibility. 563.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 564.—Fog, & gloom. 565.—Lightning, & overcast. 566.—Faint showers, & squally. 567.—Rain, & snow. 568.—Fog, & visibility. 569.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 570.—Fog, & gloom. 571.—Lightning, & overcast. 572.—Faint showers, & squally. 573.—Rain, & snow. 574.—Fog, & visibility. 575.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 576.—Fog, & gloom. 577.—Lightning, & overcast. 578.—Faint showers, & squally. 579.—Rain, & snow. 580.—Fog, & visibility. 581.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 582.—Fog, & gloom. 583.—Lightning, & overcast. 584.—Faint showers, & squally. 585.—Rain, & snow. 586.—Fog, & visibility. 587.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 588.—Fog, & gloom. 589.—Lightning, & overcast. 590.—Faint showers, & squally. 591.—Rain, & snow. 592.—Fog, & visibility. 593.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 594.—Fog, & gloom. 595.—Lightning, & overcast. 596.—Faint showers, & squally. 597.—Rain, & snow. 598.—Fog, & visibility. 599.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 600.—Fog, & gloom. 601.—Lightning, & overcast. 602.—Faint showers, & squally. 603.—Rain, & snow. 604.—Fog, & visibility. 605.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 606.—Fog, & gloom. 607.—Lightning, & overcast. 608.—Faint showers, & squally. 609.—Rain, & snow. 610.—Fog, & visibility. 611.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 612.—Fog, & gloom. 613.—Lightning, & overcast. 614.—Faint showers, & squally. 615.—Rain, & snow. 616.—Fog, & visibility. 617.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 618.—Fog, & gloom. 619.—Lightning, & overcast. 620.—Faint showers, & squally. 621.—Rain, & snow. 622.—Fog, & visibility. 623.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain. 624.—Fog, & gloom. 625.—Lightning, & overcast. 626.—Faint showers, & squally. 627.—Rain, & snow. 628.—Fog, & visibility. 629.—Rain, in inches, & drizzling rain